THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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TRAIN ALTERATIONS ON MONDAY, JUNE 16TH 1862.

THE Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the additional time required at the Ghauts and the discontinuance of the running of Night Trains on the Concan Line during the Monsoon, the following alterations will be made in the working of the Trains on and after MONDAY, the 16th June, 1862, until further notice:—

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay at 9-0 A. M., for Campoolee and Poona, will be altered to leave Bombay at 8-30 A. M., calling at intermediate Stations and arriving at Campoolee half an hour earlier. From Khundalla, the starting time will be 4-0 P. M., as heretofore.

The Train from Bombay at 5-25 P. M. will stop at the Dadur Station instead of the 5-35 P. M. Tannah Train stopping at that Station.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay at 8-0 P. M. for Campoolee, Poona, and Sholapoor, Kussara and Chalesgaum, will be altered to leave Bombay at 3-0 P. M. arriving at Campoolee at 6-45 P. M., and at Kussara at 9-0 P. M. The corresponding Train from Khundalla will leave at 10-15 P. M., arriving in Poona at 0-35 A. M. Instead of this Train running through to Sholapoor as heretofore, another Train will leave Khundalla at 7-0 A. M., calling at Poona at 10-0 A. M., and arriving at Sholapoor at 7-25 P. M.

The corresponding Train from Egutpoora for Chalesgaum will leave at 5-30 A. M., as heretofore.

The Train that has hitherto left Khundalla at 9-10 A. M. for Poona only will be discontinued.

The Train that has hitherto left Sholapoor at 12-15 P. M., Poona at 9-30 P. M., and Campoolee at 3-15 A. M., will be altered to leave Sholapoor at 3-30 P. M., Poona at 0-35 A. M., and Campoolee at 6-0 A. M., arriving in Bombay at 10-0 A. M.

The Local Train that has hitherto left Tannah at 8-30 A. M. for Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, accommodation will be provided by a through Train leaving Tannah at 8-45 A. M., and arriving in Bombay at 10-0 A. M.

The Train that has hitherto left Poona at 9-25 A. M. will be altered to leave at 9-0 A. M., and the Train from Campoolee will leave at 2-30 P. M., as heretofore.

The local Train that has hitherto left Poona at 5-45 P. M., for Khundalla only, will be altered to leave Poona at 3-30 P. M.

The Train that has hitherto left Deolalee for Egutpoora and Bombay at 8-30 A. M., will be altered to leave at 8-0 A. M.

The Afternoon Train on SATURDAYS at 3-0 P. M. will be run on SATURDAY, the 14th instant; but the return Train from Campoolee will be the Daily Train leaving there at 6-0 A. M., calling at Narel at 6-55 P. M., and arriving in Bombay at 10 A. M. After SATURDAY, the 14th instant, the Extra Afternoon Train at 3-0 P. M. and the Return Train from Campoolee at 6-10 A. M. on MONDAYS will be discontinued, and instead of these Trains there will be the Daily Train from Bombay at 3-0 P. M., and from Campoolee at 6-0 A. M.

W. COOPER,
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Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus,
13th June 1862.

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2nd. To increase the number of Directors.
3rd. To alter the 15th Clause of the Company's Deed, so far as it relates to the date for holding the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

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COOVERJEE RUSTONJEE MODY,
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SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS, [illegible]
PILLAR [illegible] MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS.—Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes at [illegible] Work.
HINGES, IRON with [illegible]-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, &c. Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived ex *John Temperley*, 34 Bushels Casks. Rs. 12.
MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE FROSTS PATENT. This Rope is weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope.
BLOCKS TO MATCH.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 19th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. o ½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.1	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 80 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 15 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 15 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	1,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94½
,, Loan 1842-43	94½
,, Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 18TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 231 to 232
New Surat	,, 232 to 233
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,, 235 to 237
New Oomravuttee	,, 218 to 220
New Compta,	,, 220 to 221
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 285 to 287
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 210 to 212
New Varaval	,, 212 to 213
Khandeish	,, 200 to 205
New Poratcaee	,, 218 to 220
New Accote	,, 225
New Mangalore	,, 218 to 220
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	6-6 to 6-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33 nominal. 37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)	,, 27 to 28

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 ercent. p er annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. er Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A. M. o 4 P. M.
Saturdays.................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............ 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand
On Scotland
On Ireland } 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes............ s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, f desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. H. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARONO,
Manager.

Bombay, 28th May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.................. 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.........2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business.....................10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....................10 o 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay 30th May 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge ncluding postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts................... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government ecurities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards............................ 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

of to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
of to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 17	Nasseery	Nacoda	Judda 29 April.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
June 18	Broughton Hall	Rennie	Liverpool.
	Burlington	Howes	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per barque *Nasseery*, from Judda.—Mr. and Mrs. Alment ; Mr. and Mrs. Goldenburg ; Mr. and Mrs. Bornes ; Mr. and Mrs. Donkes ; Mr. and Mrs. Marian, Germans, and 20 native pilgrims.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Macao and Hongkong.

Ship *Novelle Antoinette*.—435 chests Crackers, 400 cases Paper Umbrellas, 13 bundles Tea boxes, 10 boxes Pictures' Frames, 10 boxes Cigars, 21 boxes Pictures' Glass, 68 cases Papers, 86 cases Glass Beads, 6 bundles Old Copper ; 2,601 bags Allum, 1 box Oiled Umbrella, 10 boxes Badian, 102 box Preserves, 6,521 Quarter Tubs and 6 bundles Sugar Candy, 2,002 bags Sugar, 16 cases Glass Bangles, 10 cases Brass Leaves, 44 cases China Ware, 13 boxes False Pearls, 5 cases Cupoorcachree, 2 cases Arsenic, 4 tubs Dry Fruits, 2 boxes Copperware, 3 boxes Drums, 25 cases Kettesall, 3 cases Mats and Turbands, 5 cases Laquered Ware, 587 packages Tea, 100 chests Cassia, 3 boxes Scales, 1 case Combs.

From Joodha & Hudoodah.

Ship *Nasres*.—24 packages Akulkurra, 4 packages Honey, 1 package Ghee, 170 packages Gum, 60 packages Treasure, 1 package Pearls, 298 packages Badjure, 1,218 packages Coffee, 16 packages Downa, 20 packages Hearabole, 28 cwt. Lawawood, 3 cwt. Sapan Wood.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—720 bags Saltpetre 1,260 I. maunds, Ramkristna Souzba and Co.

Rising Sun.—85 bales Wool, 255 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 150 bundles Mustard Seed, 75 cwt., 164 bundles Linseed, 82 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Morayshire.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 1 case Chutney, 2 dozens, 1 case Curry Powder, 2 dozens, Leckie and Co. ; 2 cases Sundries, Forbes and Co.

Ann Buckle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee.

Earl of Belcaras.—20 chests Chundroos, 53 cwt. 21 lbs., Sewjee Ladha and Co. ; 1 case Working Boxes, 53 numbers, Munordass Valleram ; 59 packages Senna Leaves, 106¼ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 191 packages Coffee, 333 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 11¼ cases Vermillion, 35¼ cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

For Liverpool.

Monica.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Morning Light.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Purbutt Jaithsey.

Viscount Canning.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee.

Argonaut.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Fernandez.

Alma.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz ; 45 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Dawood Essack ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Jaitha.

Barbora.—100 bales Cotton, 359 cwt., Luckhmidass Hurribhoy.

Morning Light.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

John Lynn.—100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Nell Gwyn.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Champsee Sewjee.

Edith Byrne.—200 bales Cotton : 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Campbell.—12 bales Munjeets. 40 cwt., 16 lbs., Peshwer Mooljee.

Floating Light.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee.

Camperdown.—90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Khetsey Tullaney.

Rising Sun.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—17 bundles Fishmaws, 5¼ cwt., Samjeebhoy Visram ; 69 bundles Sharkfins, 21¾ cwt., 23 bundles Fishmaws, 7 cwt. 21 lbs., Noorabhoy Ahmed, 31 chests M. Opium, 139 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co. ; 188 bundles Sharkfins, 58 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs., 5 bundles Fishmaws, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Apoobhoy Gangjee ; 150 bundles Sharkfins, 47 cwt., Samjeebhoy Visram.

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Ramon.—2 Pots Sandlewood Oil, 120¼ lbs., Withuldass Goculdass.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton......... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ...Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islds.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White......... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commen loading."]

FOR LONDON.

393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1938 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
639 Barbora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguria. (c. l. May 7)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1235 Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 28)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1305 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR FALMOUTH.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Augusti, Messemecker—D. Cursetjee & Co (c l June 13)

FOR CHINA.

559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 17)

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Grant—S. M. S. A. Lutiff (c.l. May 29)

FOR MANILA.

1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co. (c. l. June 14)
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)
495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
City of Poona, Nacoda,
510 Coringa (s), Gray—W. Nicol & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Eohram.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
609 Fatty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
1124 Golconda, Davis—Lawrence & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
729 Lady Raglan, Findlate—Volkart Brothers & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1964 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Comforth & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
439 Noveille Antoniette—Morin & Co.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. Nicol & Co
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.
660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Tenzer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1200 Benares, Wright.
2000 China, R. Curling.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR MARSEILLES.

458 Christophe Colomb, Baillie—Volkart Brothers.
485 Napoleon III., Versmon—Volkart Brothers.
401 Vaillant Barque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Eumma, Keys—S. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

170 Ellesmere, Anderson—Fleming & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

160 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

580 Santari, Harrison—McIver & Co.
650 Westward Ho, Wilkinson—J. S. Donelly & Co.
Gola—W. Nicol & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 18.

Bally, Lieut. W., 33rd Regt., on leave, from Asseerghur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Trueman, Lieut., 3rd Europeans attached to 25th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Stock, Lieut. H. J., 6th Regt. N. I., to Poona.
Wright, Lieut., 18th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to Poona.
Merewether, Major W. L., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Wednesday, 18th June 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th June 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that the rule adopted by the Government of India with respect to the liability of Officers posted to the Staff Corps on account of Mess and Board subscriptions is to be followed in the Bombay Presidency from this date viz. That Officers of the Staff Corps are liable only to such subscription until the date of their actual appointment to the Staff Corps.

This modification of G. O. C. No. 1052 dated 7th September 1861, is not to be retrospective or to affect the payments already made under that General Order.

Officers Commanding Corps are reminded that any request for donations from Officers transferred to the Staff Corps on or since the 18th February 1861, is irregular, such demand having been expressly omitted in the rule laid down in the General Order of September 1861, above alluded to.

Referring to G. O. No. 156 of the 3rd March 1862, Surgeon T. B. Larkins, is appointed Staff Surgeon at Poona.

This appointment dates from 1st May last.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th June 1862.

The Marines of the *Semiramis* are to be discharged to Head Quarters.

The *Semiramis*, is to be put out of Commission on the 23rd instant.

The Sailing Branch of the *Ajdaha* and *Euphrates*, will be paid on Thursday the 19th instant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ONE MAN'S LOSS, ANOTHER MAN'S GAIN.

SIR,—By giving a place to the following I shall feel obliged :—

To-morrow is the day fixed by the Punchayet of Cotton speculators for the payment of the losses sustained in the late Vysack sutta, and I expect that in accordance therewith the losses will be paid. The delay that has occurred in settling the price was owing to many respectable Merchants sustaining heavy losses, and after convening four meetings and looking at the price in the market on the 15 of Vysack Sud, the date of the delivery, which was Rs. 190 per candy, the price was fixed by the Punchayet appointed by them at Rupees 186 per candy, at which rate if the losses are paid and accepted by the gaining party, it will be a fame to the Cotton speculators, and will relieve the trade from bondage.

DULLAL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Simla, on the 2nd June, the wife of 2nd Captain H. M. Cadell, Royal Artillery, of a son.

At Sealkote, on the 4th of June, the wife of Captain A. W. Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

At Dehra Ismael Khan, on the 4th June, the wife of Major R. O. T. Nicolls, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH—

At Peshawur, on the 5th June, Arthur Fullerton, son of Captain J. Nisbett, 37th Regiment N. I., aged 7 months and 21 days.

CALENDAR——JUNE 1862.

Last Quarter ......Thursday 19d. 8h. 3.7m. A. M.
New Moon ....Friday 27d. 11h. 45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	19	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 37	4 7	4 56	Date 17th June. Time—8h. 58m. 20s.
Fri.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	5 11	6 10	
Sat.	21	Proclamation.	5 25	6 38	6 18	7 25	
Sun.	22	St. John Baptist.	5 25	6 38	7 27	8 37	
Mon.	23	[Midsummer Day.	5 25	6 38	8 32	9 27	
Tues.	24	St. John Baptist.—	5 25	6 39	9 28	10 10	
Wed.	25		5 26	6 39	10 13	10 50	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 19th.—William IV. died, 1837.
Friday 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—Recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.
Saturday 21st.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Sunday 22nd.—Peace proclaimed with France, 1815.
Monday 23rd.—Battle of Plassey, 1757.
Tuesday 24th.—Newfoundland discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1494.
Wednesday 25th.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.—The Peiho Disaster (China), 1859.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 18th June 1862.

Mansejee.
Vuxdrajaloo care of Hydor Veerasaumey.
Thacker Bhugwan Soonderjee Gogary Bazar.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 5	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 12	LAHORE	June 7
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	May 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 27	MADRAS	June 13
BANGALORE	June 6	MALTA	May 8
COCHIN	June 7	MEERUT	June 10
CALCUTTA	June 10	OUDH	June 4
CAPE	Feb 14	PUNJAUB	June 11
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	May 20
FRANCE	May 3	SUEZ	May 29
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

THE Board of Trade Returns for the month and quarter ending 31st March contain some striking features. The main feature, it has been pointed out, and one not easily explicable, is the coincidence of a serious decline in the export of British commodities, and in the import of foreign commodities in general, with an undiminished or rather increased consumption of those articles the statistics of which are held as most correctly indicating the state of comfort among the mass of the population.

The chief interest at present in the Imports attaches, of course, to raw cotton. The imports of raw cotton from each country for the month of March in 1862 and the two previous years were as follows :—

	1860. Cwt.	1861. Cwt.	1862. Cwt.
From United States,	1,629,298	1,494,621	2,656
,, Brazil,	5,808	11,660	14,149
,, Egypt,	65,389	30,976	162,385
,, British East Indies,	64,862	62,106	93,239
,, Other Countries,	14,670	4,524	24,093
Total,	1,780,027	1,603,787	296,522

For the first quarter of the same years they were as follows :—

	1860. Cwt.	1861. Cwt.	1862. Cwt.
From United States,	3,150,284	2,606,496	5,276
,, Brazil,	33,736	22,663	39,469
,, Egypt,	93,821	56,887	196,085
,, British East Indies,	215,608	94,333	260,605
,, Other Countries,	29,660	7,646	72,703
Total,	3,514,109	2,788.025	374,138

As compared with 1860, the supplies have declined about five-sixths, for the month and for the quarter. The supplies from the United States, formerly constituting within about a fifteenth of the whole, have for the time been nearly extinguished ; and the supplies from Egypt, which have been quadrupled, and those from British East Indies, which have been trebled, rather afford hope for the future than large contributions for the present. It is remarkable that while the imports of corn, cattle, and especially sheep show a decline, provisions shew a very large increase. Sugar passed for consumption both during the month and quarter exhibits a large increase, and larger amounts than even before attained ; on the month 730,921 cwts. in 1862, against 706,734 in 1861, and 691,156 in 1860 ; and on the quarter 2,241,503 cwts, against 2,037,822 and 1,922,194. Tea exhibits a slight decline on the quarter, but an increase on the month. Tobacco shows an increase both on the month and quarter, compared with last year. Wine exhibits unfavorable statistics—on the month a decrease from 1,147,677 galls. in 1860 to to 837,183 galls. in 1862 ; and on the quarter a decrease from 3,421,737 galls. in 1861 to 2,391,271 galls. in 1862. The decline was chiefly in French wines, and the cheaper or lighter sorts form only about a fourteenth part of the whole consumption of the quarter.

The Exports show a very considerable decline. The total value is as follows :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Month	£10,393,470	£10,950,830	£ 9,664,649
Quarter	30,481,907	27,669,249	26,423,768

It is a redeeming feature of these figures for the quarter that they are higher than used to be the figures for the six months till within a few years. The decline is heaviest on cotton. Mixed woollen manufactures and metals exhibit a very considerable increase, chiefly in both cases in exports to the United States, where the former finds a great demand for military clothing, and the latter, in the ominous article of Lead, finds a demand which has increased the exports from England, as compared with last year, about fifteen-fold on the quarter, and in still larger proportion on the month.

It is worthy of note that the quantities of Coffee and Tea remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 31st March 1862, compared with the quantities in warehouses on the 31st March 1861 exhibit a decrease : of the former, in 1861, 15,868,934 lbs. ; in 1862, 13,958,562 lbs. : of the latter, in 1861, 78,512,956 lbs ; in 1862, 77,829,231 lbs.

The decline in the imports and exports, to a certain extent, balance each other, and prevent any great influence on the money market. If British money does not go to America for raw cotton, American money does not come to Britain for manufactured cotton. Bearing upon this subject, the *Daily News* of May 19th has the following remarks :—

> In considering the prospects of the money market it must not be forgotten that the balance of trade with foreign nations is still in our favour. It is always so when trade is dull, for dulness of trade means that we are both exporting less of our commodities to foreign countries, and importing less of foreign raw material to be worked up into manufactures for exportation. Moreover, just at the time when we are required to make a smaller outlay in this way abroad, returns are coming in for the relatively large consignments sent out previously. Were England to-morrow entirely to cease exporting, heavy returns would still continue to come in from every part of the world, simply because, as a rule, the markets of the world are in debt to us. The position at present is that we have not stopped, but merely diminished our exports, yet there is no proportionate diminution in the amount of the returns. This is the real cause of the favourable state of the exchanges with the Continent, America, and other parts, whereby we have been enabled to retain the gold received from the producing countries. The question of the future of the money markets seems, therefore, to resolve itself into this :—Firstly, will the amount of the immediate demand upon us in connexion with our foreign loan engagements, exceed for the time the amount of the capital that is in course of return on our trading transactions with foreign countries ? and, secondly, apart from exports of bullion against foreign bonds imported, will the *internal* demand for money here in connexion with these loans affect the market so far as to raise the rate ? With regard to the first of these questions, it would not be right to be too confident. For instance, the Turkish balance in this country is now of itself so large that the parties who have the handling of it possess no small degree of control over the money market. The return of our commercial capital from India, Australia, America, and other parts of the world, is rather a slow process, while the grasping by foreign governments of large sums which the public have paid into the hands of their agents here may possibly be a quick one. In this case, some moderate advance—if only temporary—would in all likehood occur in the rate of discount. The balance of probabilities seems certainly to incline in this direction. But, apart from the contigency of a bad harvest, of which there is no apprehension—apart, too, from that of a termination of the civil war in America, and the release of large quantities of cotton, which would probably cause our money to flow out in a stream to buy it—we confess we are unable to discern any influences likely to operate severely on the money market. Trade is as yet too depressed, and the supply of mercantile bills too limited, to absorb our surplus capital, while it is easy thus far to count up the sum of our foreign engagements. Should the latter prove powerful enough to carry the rate of discount from its present extraordinarily low level to a still moderate point, the public would regard the alteration with indifference, in the secure belief that causes of financial alarm have as yet no existence."

WE have already noticed two points in Mr. Laing's budget, and may still have something to say on certain other items ; but it has struck us as remarkable that in all the voluminous criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, that have appeared in the Indian papers on every particular head, so little notice has been taken of the general principle on which the financial affairs of India have been treated. The policy which seems destined to pervade and regulate every department of the administration, is evidently to be carried out in its fullest integrity in the financial department. English data alone are to be taken into account ; English modes are to be introduced and the carrying of them out is to be intrusted to men of purely English training and experience, practically ignorant of everything peculiar to the social system of India, and consequently incapable of judging whether or not there may be specialties in the conditions social and political rendering these modes inappropriate or even impracticable.

The success of a Minister of Finance is measured by his accuracy in calculating the estimates, and his skill in so allocating the taxation that the realized income shall fully meet the expenditure. A surplus is his triumph, and a deficit his failure. His popularity however rests on other grounds, and the English nation is well secured against any gross inequality or injustice in the taxation. The position of any ministry would be very precarious, that persisted in a system of taxation that bore with palpable inequality and injustice on any considerable section of the community. This indeed is a contingency not likely to occur in England. Every class is on the alert watching after its own interests, prompt to guard against encroachment, ready to represent its case, to bring forward its statistics, and urge its claims to exemption or mitigation. No Chancellor of Exchequer therefore could be in much danger of blundering to any considerable extent. But there are no such safe-guards in India. Here an injustice must be committed and the injury endured long before there is any chance of a clear and influential exposition of it. English politicians are of course aware that differences in the conditions affecting taxation in England and India exist ; but they have as yet no adequate conception of their magnitude.

Mr. Wilson was sent to this country in a great emergency, when from the deficiency in the land rent in consequence of the mutiny, and the enormous extra expenditure also occasioned by it, the revenue had fallen immensely short of the expenditure. He came with the definite object of organizing a scheme of taxation sufficient to meet the difficulty. He came not to devise a system of taxation but to allocate a tax already determined upon from a purely English point of view and based on English data and experience. It had enabled England successfully to meet the costs of the Crimean war, and the greatly increased military and naval expenditure in which she has since been involved. The appliance which had been successful in England was to be brought to bear on India. No inventive genius was required ; no new idea was to be evolved. All that was required was a mastery of the details of finance, and of all the complicated and difficult arithmetical problems involved in organizing and regulating the machinery for assessing and collecting an Income tax. This qualification Mr. Wilson possessed in a high degree. Moreover he was sure of his ground in regard to one class of people in India. He had the exact incomes of all Government servants, civil and military, covenanted and uncovenanted. He could tell exactly the amount that would be realized from them by a given Income tax, and there was no risk of any shortcoming, for it would all be deducted from their pay. But he had absolutely no data whatever from which he could draw any conclusion regarding the incomes of any other class of the millions of India, or form even a guess at the probable result of tax upon them. He went to work entirely in the dark, and he grossly miscalculated. The result shewed that had the balancing of the State accounts depended to the degree that was anticipated on the Income tax, that measure would have been a total failure. In the providence of God, the working of the instinct of self preservation in the population of India brought about a rectification of the abnormal state of the revenue caused by the rebellion in a much shorter time than was anticipated by politicians and financiers, so that the extraordinary remedies devised by them, which would otherwise have been altogether inadequate, proved sufficient for the emergency. They have shewn little disposition to acknowledge their failure, and to ascribe the happy result to its true cause.

The great class in this country with fixed incomes, (on whom of course the chief burden of an income tax falls,) being Government servants, they are not in a position to state their case and plead their own cause, as every aggrieved body in England does. They could not do so without subjecting themselves to the grave imputation of being fomenters of discontent and instigators of opposition to the Government they serve. We shall therefore in their behalf briefly state their case and explain the burdens they have to bear. They pay of course in the first place their own full share of the tax directly. That is to say, their master the Government deducts it from their pay. They also pay indirectly a large proportion of that of all the other classes of the community with whom they have dealings, and with whom they must exchange their pay for the means of subsistence. What their landlord has to pay for the rent he receives from them is added to their rent. What the various merchants and manufacturers who supply them with the necessaries of life have to pay for the profits of their trade and work is added to the price of the commodities that they use and consume. Free workmen and labourers do not pay the tax, even upon their own consumption. In no case does the tax fall upon free labour. It has been said that skilled labour is taxed, and taxed equally with annuities and the interest of deposited money. But this is an evident fallacy. When skill is employed in production it enters into the price of commodities, and is paid for by the consumer together with all the increase in the price of production caused directly or indirectly by the tax while the annuitant and the man who lives upon the interest of his money, pays the whole, in addition to the direct assessment upon his own income. The only parties who pay it without any deduction or mitigation or relief are those with fixed salaries, whose services cannot be brought into the public labour market. The work of all other workmen down to the common coolie rises or falls in price according to the market value of articles of consumption. If an income tax has augmented the price of these, he demands, and he receives, a proportional increase of price for his labour. No combination or mutual understanding is necessary. The instinct of self preservation working universally, ensures that unanimity which compels the advance of price. Labourers therefore do not even pay the tax on their own consumption. This holds true in regard to all classes of producers. The manufacturer or wholesale dealer adds the tax as a matter of course to the price of his manufactures or commodities with all the additional expense of production arising from the enhanced price of labour. His clear profits are undiminished. The retailer in like manner, adds the tax on his profits to the already augmented cost price of the commodities, and fixes his retail prices so as to secure to himself the same gross profits as before. Those as we have already said who have to pay the whole without remedy are the unfortunates with fixed incomes, who cannot bring their services into the free labour market. The only class in India in this predicament are the Government servants, and the chief thing that renders them so helpless is the circumstance that they have not received their full pay, that is to say, the full amount agreed to be paid for their services. Part of it is in reserve, the payment being contingent on their continuing in the service for a given period. Another thing that binds most of them to their condition is, that the Government is the monopolist of that particular kind of work to which they have served an apprenticeship, and by which alone they are qualified to earn their bread. Hence they are helplessly at the mercy of their master, and it is painful to contemplate the advantage that the master has taken of their helplessness.

There is a principle involved in this of more extensive application, as we shall endeavour to shew in a future article.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO MAY 26.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18*th June*, 8-30 A. M.

Arrived steamer *Simla* from Suez 4th, Aden 10th June.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 26th May :—

The Federal Troops under McClellan have taken possession of Williamsburg ; the Confederates have retired beyond the Chickahoting Creek.

It was expected that they would make a stand within a few miles of Richmond.

General Franklin effected a junction with McClellan at Williamsburg.

The Confederates have abandoned Norfolk previously blowing up the *Merrimac*, and destroyed the Navy yard, the docks, and all the vessels.

The Mississippi is clear from New Orleans to Memphis.

General Beauregard is still at Corinth.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a Bill abolishing slavery in the territories of the United States by a vote of eighty-five to fifty.

The American Minister in London has made a demand on the British Government for the restoration of the *Emily Saint Pierre*. The demand has been refused.

The French troops at Mexico have occupied Ouzaba on the way to the capital. The Spanish Government has approved the conduct of General Prim. The French Cabinet has fully sanctioned the expedition.

The Elector of Hesse Cassal has yielded to the demands of Austria and Prussia, and agrees to establish the Constitution of eighteen and thirty-one.

Diplomatic rupture has taken place between the Prussian and Russian Government in consequence of the discourtesy shewn by the Elector, to the Prussian Envoy.

The question of the sale of Waste Lands in India has been discussed at some length in the Commons.

The petition from Madras in favor of the Nawab of the Carnatic will be presented in the Commons by Mr. H. Baillie on the 27th of May.

A Convention has been concluded between England and France, security to all Companies in the respective States, equal right in both States.

The Prospectus of the Bank of India, China and Japan has been issued, Capital one million pounds.

Obituary.—In H. M.'s Indian Service :—Mr. C. A. Betamont, pilot, Bengal Service.—Miscellaneous : Mr. Slaney M. P. ; Sir G. S. Hewett.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Culcutta letters April 22nd.
Consols ninety three and one half.
Enfaced Fives one hundred and three.
Bank discount advanced to three per cent.
Bar Silver sixty-one pence five eighths.
Bullion in Bank sixteen millions three hundred thousand.
Reserve of Notes nine millions two hundred thousand.
Specie for Culcutta ten thousand, other parts three hundred ninety-eight thousand.
Indigo Guatamalla selling heavily about par with East India.
Sugar better demand slightly dearer.
Riee rather lower except finest white.
Saltpetre decline six pence closing inactive.
Linseed steady.
Rape unaltered.
Silk steady prices active trade.
Corahs medium quality rather lower.
Jute very moderate demand good sorts cheaper.
Hides quiet.
Lac Dye middling sold at previous rates.
Shellac moderately acctive steady prices.
Saffiower moderately advanced five shillings.
Castor advanced one farthing.
Cutch quiet barely supported.
Wheat two shillings lower,
Catton American recovered three farthings, East Inpia three-eighths.
Yarn quiet maintain limited purchasers.
Shirtings irregular but slightly lower.
ARRIVALS.—*Mary Hammond, Engine Gryn, Castle Hellen, Douglas, St, Champion, Clymine, Alice, Thomson, Roman Emperor*, and *Conquest*-

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JUNE 2.

(Special Telegram for "Bombay Gazette.")

LONDON, 2*nd June* 1862.

America twenty-first May.

Federal Fleet repulsed at Fort Darling, when ascending James river to Richmond.

No other events of importance.

Liverpool Cotton market firmer.

Business in Surats at extreme rates.

GALLE, 18*th June*, 1 P. M.

H. I. M. steamer *European* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 18*th June* 1862.

Five and a half twelve and quarter premium.

Fives, five premium.

Fours, six and a quarter discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings.

Freight dead weight nominal, light four to five pounds.

Interest on Loans seven and a half per cent.

Money market easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five-three.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second per bundle Rupees three-fifteen.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

THE Iron Ship *James Pilkington*, of 1350 tons, commanded by Captain E. Griffiths, left Liverpool on the 13th of February last, with a general cargo consisting of bale goods, iron, &c. She was consigned to Messrs. Bates and Company of Bombay. On the 17th instant, at a quarter to eight o'clock in the evening, she was totally wrecked on a reef of rocks near Bassein, about twenty five miles distant from Bombay. The unfortunate vessel went to pieces immediately, and in a few hours after she struck there was not a vestige of her to be seen on the spot where she was wrecked.

We are informed that Mr. Edward Bates of Liverpool is sole owner, and that the value of the ship was estimated at 150,000 Rs. The cargo is valued at 1,000,000 Rs. We are sorry to be obliged to report the loss of two of the crew, one a sail-maker and the other an able bodied seaman. The Captain of the unfortunate ship succeeded in saving his wife. The rest of the crew managed to get ashore. Captain Griffiths has arrived in Bombay.

ANOTHER casualty among the shipping was reported yesterday. The *Telegraph Gazette* announced the total loss of the ship *Blue Jacket*, outward bound for Madras, with a cargo of rice and sundries. Up to a late hour, we have been unable to ascertain any particulars beyond the fact that she left town on Friday morning last in tow of the *Powerful* steam tug, and passed Saugor at 9-45 on Saturday last. Whether the pilot was in charge or not, we have been unable to ascertain. Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co. were the agents of of the ill-fated ship.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 10.

A Bengal Officer, at home on furlough, writes from London to say that he had seen at the India House, in the possession of an official there, an elaborate plan for a further retirement of Company's Officers. As it is stated that a leisurely perusal and examination of the paper was not permitted, we presume that it was an official document. We believe, from what we hear further on this matter, that, notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's declaration to the contrary, a continued progressive improvement in the state of the Indian finances and exchequer would soon bring into existence another retiring scheme, probably on the *bonus* principle. A return has gone from this country to the India House, of all the officers of the late Company's Armies in India, employed and unemployed ; with the pay and allowances of both now being actually drawn ; and we hear that the contemplation of the quantity of the public money still being paid to unemployed officers in India has created a sensation in the India House, and elsewhere.—*Englishman, June* 10.

A London letter received by the mail just arrived announces that the medical retiring scheme of Colonels Balfour and Hannyngton had reached the India House, to the no slight relief of the officials there, and to none more than Sir Charles Wood himself, who was determined to lose no time in its consideration and return to India, for the purpose of being published and put in force in the three Presidencies. The letter to which we refer states that the government entertained the idea of making a saving in the matter of the Medical Retiring Fund abolition, as follows :—The full annuity of £300 would be offered to all those officers who may have served the period of time at which it has of late been obtainable, which, we believe, we may say has been, on the average, at the expiration of twenty-six years' service. Under that length of service the annuities were to be graduated downwards ; officers of twenty years' service, and surgeons major, to be offered £250 a year. Our informant does not say whether or not the offer was to go below this latter mentioned sum, and the officers under twenty years' service ; but from what we hear from another quarter we believe that twenty years' service will be required to enable an officer to retire under the terms of the scheme. The above proposition for graduating the annuities of the Medical Retiring Fund is not of home origin ; but was embodied in the scheme sent home from this country. We question its justice ; and we condemn its illiberality. The officers of twenty years' service, have according to the rules of the Fund, paid for the full annuity, that is, they have paid the half value to retire. To offer them less than they have fully paid for is, if it be really desired that they should retire, very illiberal ; and we would hope that, for the poor saving of few thousand pounds a year, the government would not run so close to the wind. It was expected at the India House, that the retiring scheme could be got out of hand there, and returned to Calcutta by the mail of the 10th of June at the latest, and so be here in the middle of July.—*Id.*

WE have intelligence from the Ameer's Camp, pitched outside the city of Candahar, up to the 22nd ultimo. Detachments under Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan, Futteh Mahomed Khan, and Shumsodeen Khan, have marched towards Furrah. The advance tents of the Sirdars have been sent across the Urghundab.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 11.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LOCAL.

THE privilege of cutting grass growing on the Foras roads, and from the sides of Grant, Bellasis, Faulkland and Elphinstone roads, during the monsoon, has been sold by public auction to Bhirera Fackeera for eight hundred and fifty rupees.

WE are glad to see that the Municipal Commissioners have called the attention of the Barrack Master's Department, to a large accumulation of filth and horsekeepers' refuse, which has been allowed to collect at the back of the Fire Engine Department in Fort George. It is very desirable that these things should be vigilently looked to as cholera has been very prevalent in that locality of late.

THE monsoon having fairly set in, the Municipal Commissioners have given orders to the Inspector to dispose of by public sale or otherwise, twenty pairs of bullocks that have been employed with the watering carts during the dry season.

THE late Charles Prater, Esquire, Army Clothier, of Portland Place, London, was a man personally well known to many in India, and a Director of the old East India Company. A copy of his will was received in Bombay by the last mail, and the particulars of it may interest those who knew him. Personalty sworn under £200,000. He bequeathed the Freehold at Charing Cross to his son Charles; and the advowson of Leighton in Shropshire to his son the Rev. Thomas Prater. Ten thousand pounds sterling in stock he bequeathed to his two grand-daughters Matilda Prater and Louisa Lock, or in case of their death without issue, to the children of his sons. The residue of his estate he bequeathed as follows:—

One-fifth to his son Charles,
One-fifth to his son Thomas,
One-fifth to his daughter Ann Prater,
One-fifth to his daughter Jemima Prater,
and one-fifth to his trustees for his daughter Louisa Lock.

He bequeathed the household furniture in Portland Place, Horses and Carriages, Plate, Linen &c. to his two unmarried daughters. His Executors are his sons Charles and Rev Thomas Prater, James Leach Ridgeway, Piccadilly, and George Taylor, merchant, London.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Wednesday, 18th June.*

BROACH.—
BULSAR.— } Not received.
CANNANORE.—S. E. and cloudy.
COCHIN.—Clear. Thermometer 81.
GALLE.—S. W. moderate Thermometer 82.
GOA.—S. W. slight thunder storm and rain.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light and cloudy with rain.
KURRACHEE.—Not received.
MADRAS.—S. E. and cloudy Thermometer 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fine Thermometer 81.
SURAT.—Not received.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An Inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on the 16th instant, before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, on view of the body of a woman named Sadalla bin Hubshee, 25 years of age. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased came as passenger in a prow from Zanzibar to Bombay. The vessel reached the harbour at Mazagon about one o'clock last Saturday night. It was then blowing a heavy gale and the sea was very rough. The vessel was drifted toward the Bunder and the waves beating against her, she was filled with water and broken to pieces. There were fourteen persons on board of her, some of whom swam to the shore, and others were picked up by different boats. The deceased was picked up by the Tindal of the Government boat, belonging to the Harbour defence works at Mazagon. The deceased was brought ashore at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning and was conveyed to this Hospital.

VERDICT.—Died of secondary Asphyxia caused by drowning in a shipwreck in the Bombay Harbour.

DEATH RESULTING FROM THE KICK OF A HORSE.—Another Inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on the 17th instant, before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, touching the death of Shaik Esub bin Ebrahim.

From the evidence adduced it appears that at about half past five o'clock in the evening some five or six days ago an alarm was heard in the Duncan road, that a man had been hurt by a horse, when Mr. Hallams, the European Police constable, was sent for. Upon his arrival he proceeded to the "Shamrock Tavern," where he found a horse without a rider held by a native; upon going upstairs he found a man of the name of Jacob Jones, a painter, belonging to the Indian Navy, who had been riding the horse a few minutes previously. It seems that when this man was riding the horse he had been trying to get him from the pathway near the stable, but the horse was stubborn and in the endeavours of the rider to get him along he kicked the unfortunate deceased and knocked him down. The deceased was taken to the Hospital, where he was treated for the injuries he had sustained. He however lingered until the 16th instant when he died.

VERDICT.—Died of Traumatic Tetanus, the result of an injury to the head accidentally caused by the kick of a horse.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 17th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—*Captain John Houston* and *Mr. Peter Loftus* of the ship *Camperdown*, were charged with assaulting *John Murphy*, carpenter of the above ship.

From the evidence for the complainant it appeared that on the 11th instant the Captain struck complainant several times on his head and kicked him. The other defendant pushed him down and the back of his head came in contact with the deck, he then took him by the hair of his head and dragged him into the passage near the cabin when he struck him in the face and broke his nose. The first defendant then caught him by the hair of his head and bumped it against the cabin floor several times and said "you son of a—I'll kill you yet." The complainant was then put out of the cabin and irons put on him. He laid bleeding all night. In the scuffle the complainant pulled the captain down.

One witness, the steward, for the defence, stated that he did not see any assault committed.

HIS WORSHIP found the defendants guilty and ordered them to be fined, the first defendant ten rupees and the other five rupees.

The complainant subsequently made an application to the Magistrate for his protection, and stated that he was afraid to go on board the ship as he had reason to believe that the defendants would do him some bodily injury. He therefore requested His Worship either to bind the Captain and second mate over to keep the peace towards him, otherwise to discharge him from the ship.

HIS WORSHIP said that he had no power to comply with the applicant's request. The law did not allow him to fine the parties and bind them over to keep the peace as well. If the complainant was again assaulted and considered that his life was endangered thereby, he could summons the parties, and then if he made out his case, the Magistrate would be justified in binding them over in the manner desired.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND FOR 1861-62.

At an Annual Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, held on the evening of Tuesday the 27th of May 1862.

Present MR. J. Brodhurst, *in the Chair.* Mr. N. Spencer, Jr., Wassoodew Pandoorung, E. Hingley, P. J. Xavier, Pandoorung Ragowjee, F. D'Miranda, and Harishanker Balkrishna.

The Committee's Report was read by the Chairman.

Proposed by Mr. N. Spencer, and seconded by M. E. Hingley, and unanimously carried. "That the Committee's Report, which has been read, with the Accounts annexed, be printed and circulated amongst the Members of the Institution."

Proposed by Mr E. Hingley, and seconded by Mr. P. J. Xavier. "That the following Gentlemen, who formed the Committee for the past year, be re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. Brodhurst, *President.*

Members.. Mr. Wassoodew Pandoorung, N. Spencer, Jr., J. D'Cruz, Eknath Govindjee, F. D'Cruz, and Moroba Narrayen.

Proposed by Mr. J. Brodhurst, and seconded by Mr. F. D'Miranda. "That Messrs. P. J. Xavier and Pandoorung Ragowjee be appointed to audit the accounts of the past year.

COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The last Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 25th May 1861. At that time the number of Subscribers was fifty two, of these one has died and one has discontinued to subscribe in consequence of the death of his wife, while seventeen new subscribers have been admitted, so tha the present number is sixty seven, classed as follows:—

Subscribed for.

7	for Pension of..	Rs. 50
2	,, ...	,, 40
1	,, ...	,, 35
10	,, ...	,, 30
2	,, ...	,, 25
10	,, ...	,, 20
7	,, ...	,, 15
28	,, ...	,, 10
—		
67		

Entitled to, as per Resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 1st *May* 1860, *viz.,* "*That every five years an increase of one Rupee be made to every ten Rupees of Pension subscribed for.*"

1	for Pension of	Rs. 56
6	,, ...	,, 50
2	,, ...	,, 40
3	,, ...	,, 36
1	,, ...	,, 35
3	,, ...	,, 33
5	,, ...	,, 30
1	,, ...	,, 25
3	,, ...	,, 24
4	,, ...	,, 22
3	,, ...	,, 20
1	,, ...	,, 18
1	,, ...	,, 16½
5	,, ...	,, 15
11	,, ...	,, 12
12	,, ...	,, 11
5	,, ...	,, 10
—		
67		

The aggregate amount of the monthly subscriptions then, was Rs. 372-14-7. It is now Rs. 535-7-6.

The amount in deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the Fund on the 30th April 1861, was Rs. 43,274-11-1. On the 30th April 1862, it was Rs. 48,877-6-6.

The Committee are happy to report that only one death among the Subscribers has occurred during the past year. The number of widows in receipt of Pensions from the Fund announced at the last Annual Meeting was six; it is now seven. The increase is caused by the death above mentioned. They receive Pensions as follows:—

1	on a Pension of	Rs. 30	per mensem.
1	,, ...	,, 20	,,
1	,, ...	,, 12	,,
4	,, ...	,, 10	,,
—			
7			

A State of the Accounts closed to the 30th April 1862, is laid before the Meeting,

Mr. JOHN BRODHURST.
,, WASSOODEW PANDOORUNG.
,, N. SPENCER.
,, J. D'CRUZ.
,, ECKNATH GOVINDJEE.
,, F. D'CRUZ.
,, MOROBA NARRAYEN.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

43 Mooljee Jetta *vs.* Nana Ramchund and others.

Demurrer for argument.

63 Cosmo Damiao Pinto *vs.* G. Charles Evezard. (Part heard.)

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 13*th June* 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Dinshaw Manechjee Petty vs. *John Houston, Master of the Ship "Camperdown."*

Mr. Prentis appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kelly for the defendant.

Mr. Prentis stated that the action was brought to recover Rs. 495, the amount of loss sustained by plaintiff on two carriages landed from the ship *Camperdown* in bad condition and order. The bill of lading as also the bad condition of the carriages was admitted by the defendant, but the question was as to the cause of the damage and defendant's liability thereto.

Mr. Kelly admitted the bill of lading, but denied his liability for the damage on ground of bad package.

Mr. Prentis said his case was that the packages were badly stowed, and that they were not delivered in good condition and order as per bill of lading.

Mr. Kelly observed that the cases were shipped on board in apparently sound condition and were properly stowed. When the ship arrived here it was found that all the planks of the cases had shrunk forming crevices and when they were landed the carriages were found covered with coke dust. It is the custom at home in packing carriages to have an inner lining, either of tin or oil cloth, to protect them from soil or dust. There was no such lining used in this case and hence the damage.

The defendant when examined, stated that the bill of lading for the two carriages was signed by his owner as his agent. He did not see the carriages shipped, but he saw them in the hold. They appeared to have been properly stowed. When brought out from the hold for landing, the planks of the cases were found warped about half an inch wide. When the cases were opened, the carriages appeared to have been covered with coke dust. The cases did not appear to have met with rough usage on the voyage. A survey was held by Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. J. Dixon and they reported that the carriages were found covered with dust and that the lining was in a rotten state. Witness told the Surveyors that the carriages should have been protected with a tin lining. Had he known that they were not so lined, he should not have taken them on board. Another survey was held by Mr. Sim and the Captain of the *Beechworth.* The packages were placed in the lower hold near coke. There were other light goods placed near coke which was protected by mats. He had a remarkably good voyage, and the hatches were taken off once every day. There is steam coming out more or less from all kinds of cargo.

James Campbell, Chief Officer of the vessel, said he saw the goods stowed. They were stowed with care and were in pretty fair condition on the outside at the time. There was coke alongside the carriages. There was other light cargo placed near the coke covered with mats. They had a remarkably good passage. The hatches were taken off in the morning and put on in the evening. More or less steam comes out from wood, especially in new ships. The planks of the cases appeared to have been rent open. The cases were not so clean when they were landed as when they were shipped.

Steven Robinson, Manager for Messrs. Collett and Co, Coach-builders, is in the habit of importing carriages from England. Carriages received by him are generally packed in well-jointed strong cases of wood without an inner lining. In such packages, carriages are sometimes received in good order and sometimes found damaged by salt water or mildew. Sometimes carriages are received packed with a lining of tin or zinc. He saw the plaintiff's carriages, they were covered with dust externally, the cloth was mildewed, and the silk was dusty, and several joints in the body were sprung owing to bad workmanship. There were crevices in the cases. Witness did not consider the packing proper, and suspected that the cases were made of wet wood. He attributed the damage to bad package which consisted in the badly jointed planks.

Mr. W. Sim, merchant, saw the carriages. They were covered with dust, both inside and outside. In the planks of the cases were seams about a finger breadth; supposing the voyage to have been good, he attributed the damage to bad packing. The damage was caused by the steam penetrating the crevices in the packages.

Kurreem Sulliman, dealer in Europe goods, said he saw the carriages at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Bennett &Co. The carriages were covered with dust, the lining was mildewed and the cloth was rotten. He saw the cases and there appeared openings in the planks. He attributed the damage to the crevices in the planks through which steam and coke dust had penetrated.

Mr. Prentis for the defence contended that the damage was occasioned by bad stowage in consequence of the carriages being placed in contact with the coke.

The Captain while fully aware of the fact that light goods are generally liable to be damaged by being placed near coke which emits a large quantity of smoke, took the chance, whether the carriages were lined with tin or not, to place them near the coke. Mr. Prentis would shew that the Captain had no business to stow these together and that this was bad stowage.

Plaintiff, on being sworn, stated that during the last year and a half he had imported five and twenty carriages from England. All the cases he had received had openings in the planks. Some of the carriages had been damaged by salt water and the varnish on others had become dull. In none of the instances, except the one in question, was the damage done by coke dust. The two carriages in question had been packed similarly to those received before.

Mr. John Mitchell, Acting Agent of Lloyd's, surveyed the carriages in May last. They were all black outside, covered with coke dust; they were damaged by coke dust in the inside. The exterior was very much discolored, the cloth was rotten, and the lining mildewed. He should consider they had been stowed close to coke. He was of opinion that they were not properly stowed. Long cases must more or less shrink. No damage to such extent would have occurred if the carriages were not placed near the coke.

Captain J. Dixon, Surveyor, examined the carriages had attributed the damage to steam in the hold. It would depend upon the state of the coke whether it was likely to cause damage or not to goods placed near it. Damp coke throws out a good deal of steam, and it would not be good stowage to place other goods near it. In his opinion it was not absolutely bad stowage to place the carriages close to the coke. That depended upon the state of the coke.

Captain Johns, Surveyor to Edward Bates and Co said he considered the carriages badly placed, although they might not have been badly stowed. Damp coke generates a good deal more steam than dry coke. He considered that the packing was insufficient, and that the cases should not have been placed in contact with coke.

Dossabhoy Hormusjee, Godown-keeper of Messrs. Rennie Scovell & Co. corroborated plaintiff's evidence.

Mr. Kelly was heard in reply.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment said that the question was whether defendant was or was not liable for the damage done to the carriages. The defendant had received the carriages in good order and condition and was bound to deliver them in the same order, unless he shewed that the damage was not done by reason of his negligence. The packing of the carriages was admitted in the evidence of witnesses on both sides to be insufficient, and the whole of the evidence tended to shew that the planks could not have shrunk unless they had been damp at the time the goods were shipped. If defendant was liable at all, he would be so on ground of bad stowage, and the onus lay on him to absolve himself from that liability. The question His Honor had to decide was, whether the damage was occasioned by bad stowage or by bad packing. It was abundantly clear from the evidence that the carriages were insufficiently packed, and that, if the planks were closer, they would not have been damaged to the extent they had been. It was stated by some of the witnesses that the damage was more likely to be occasioned by damp coke than dry coke, and that it would not constitute bad stowage to place the carriages by the side of dry coke. Assuming upon the evidence of Captain Dixon and Mr. Farrar that the coke was of a dry kind, coupled with the evidence of Captain Johns and Captain Dixon that dry coke would not injure the carriages, the inference was clear that the damage was not occasioned by bad stowage. The principal cause of damage was the steam which had penetrated the crevices in the cases. Had the carriages been packed as they ought to have been, no injury could have followed. It was not for the Captain to consider what kind of goods were shipped and it was not incumbent on him to exercise more than the ordinary care, unless special notice was given to him that the goods were of perishable nature. As for the question whether the Captain had sufficiently explained the cause of the damage, His Honor was of opinion that he (the Captain) had fairly accounted for it by the bad package, for the cock dust and steam might have penetrated the crevices in whatever part of the hold the cases had been stowed. It appeared to His Honor that the defendant had assigned a sufficient reason that the damage had arisen through no fault or negligence on his part, and there was no evidence that it was occasioned by bad stowage: *Verdict for the defendant: costs certified.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

CALCUTTA, *June 9th,* 1862.

IN my present communication, I shall give the weather the precedence. We have had comparatively speaking a mild summer this year. As the cold season set in late last year, it did not finally leave us till about the middle of March. In the following months, there were frequent falls of rain, which rendered the days tolerably cool and pleasant within doors, but towards the end of May, there was a cessation of this desirable supply, and the heat for a week or so became oppressive. We have had more rain since and a visible change has taken place in the temperature. We may expect the advent of the monsoon in the course of a few weeks, when we shall bid a final adieu to the hot weather. There is scarcely any sickness prevailing, and but few cases of cholera have occurred. The troops in Fort William are healthy and the same may be said of those at Barrackpore. Calcutta is at present very dull. The Circus has been abandoned, the Theatre in Wood Street is closed and the walls of the Town Hall no longer resound to the voices of the San Francisco Ministrels. Occasionally a Ball or Soiree is given by the higher folks, but these are, like Angels visits, "few and far between." Neither at Government house have there been any thing like the usual festivities, the Viceroy leading a quiet life within. Even that fashionable place Barrackpore has given up its gaities for the nonce, the society there being reduced to the same listless and apathetic state as the citizens of this town. Mr. Laing, our Financial Minister, left for England by the last Steamer. The honorable gentleman, it is said, had for some time, been labouring under another attack of illness and does not intend returning to India. His loss will be much regretted as an able Financier who had done much in restoring the credit of the Government and in bringing the revenue to its present flourishing condition. By a recent Resolution of the Governor General, an Imperial Finance Office has been organized, which will carry out the instructions of Mr. Laing with regard to further retrenchments, and conduct the whole Finance Department on the same principle as it is managed at Home. For this purpose, the ablest accountants are to be obtained from England to fill the higher appointments. This has caused some dissatisfaction here; but no one who conceives the importance of the undertaking will be disposed to censure Mr. Laing in wishing to secure men of first rate talent for the Finance Department in India. Who Mr. Laings's successor will be, is not known. Whoever the person, it is to be hoped that it will not be a Civil Servant, Lord Elgin has done nothing yet to attract attention, or give the public an idea of his administrative capacity. That he is an able statesman, none can for a moment question. His Lordship does not live in in the same seclusion as his predecessor, but freely mingles with the public. This is as it should be. Much of the unpopularity of Lord Canning is to be attributed to his keeping so much aloof from the rest of the world. Imitating the example of the Roman Emperors, he seldom showed himself to the public and doubtless conceived that by his so doing, he secured more respect for his high office as Governor-General. This might have been good policy, some fifty years ago, when there were few Europeans in India, but would never answer at the present period. Lord Elgin is evidently of this opinion, for he scrupled not to attend the "Dalhousie Institute" last month, when Mr. Laing gave his lecture. On that occasion the G. G. himself made a short speech, when in alluding to his recent expedition to the Celestial Empire he observed, that people believed he eat puppies in China, but he did nothing of the kind. It was entirely a mistake, of course there was a great deal of amusement, when this remark was made. His Lordship was also present at a conversazione given by the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvidere House, the utmost that Lord Canning ever did was to go to a Ball at the Town Hall and leave the place shortly after the entertainment commenced. You have heard of Mr. Mackay's affair. The *Hurkaru* deserves credit for fearlessly exposing that gentleman's conduct in connection with the Tea Companies. As a rider to the above the Singboom mines, of which Mr. Mackay is one of the proprietors, has been since exposed and all that has been stated as to its inexhaustible resources, has been proved a sham and a delusion. Mr. M. is of course savage with the *Hurkaru*, but dare not carry out his threat of prosecuting it for libel. The public have been disappointed in not obtaining the promised report of the Sub Committee upon Mr. Mackay's proceedings. It is not to be published here, but is to be sent to the shareholders at home by the steamer, which starts tomorrow. Such a measure can have no other effect than to confirm the statements of the *Hurkaru* and increase the suspicion and distrust of the public with regard to Tea Companies in general. The steamer *Nubia* arrived yesterday, bringing English News to the 10th May. Au revoir.

FEROZEPORE, *June 9th.*

LATE on Saturday night a severe dust storm set in at this station which continued all Sunday. The wind however though filled with dust is not very hot, whereas for several previous days the thermometer stood at 110° in the shade. The water in the river was 86° before the dust storm set in, and by the time it had continued ten or twelve hours the temperature of the water fell to 80°. The water in the Sutlej which had risen considerably fell from two feet to eighteen inches about a week ago, and it has since then fallen still further. But within the last twenty-four hours it has begun again to rise, having risen 1½ inches in that time.

You have been informed by your correspondent in Lahore that the road between that place and this has latterly been metalled and the greater part of it is now in excellent order. The bridge of boats—or rather the *bridges* of boats across the Sutlej however are in a very tottering and precarious state and something should certainly be done to put these bridges in a proper condition. Ferozepore is about 8 miles from the main stream of the Sutlej. But intervening between this main stream and the city there are three or four other streams formed by islands in the river and across all of these channels bridges of boats have been put. These boats are crazy craft which were built under the direction of Lieut. John Wood, now the superintendent of the railway flotilla—at the time Scinde was acquired. But having been found unsuited to the navigation of the river, their rudders have been removed and they have been employed as pontoons in the formation of a bridge for which purpose they seem to be as ill adapted as they were to their original vocation. At all events nothing can be more execrable than the present bridges of boats over the Sutlej at Ferozepore. One of them was lately carried away by a squall of wind; and now the wayfarer after having gone partly across the bridge has to descend by an inclined plane of mud and bushes into the water, which however at that part does not come above the ankle in the present low state of the river. To conduct the road over a large tract of sand intervening between the bridges of boats and the town—and which is flooded in the high season—the embankment of earth has been lately formed with projecting spurs against the stream to enable it the better to resist the action of the water. Should this embankment withstand the inundation it will be metalled upon the top and will constitute an important improvement in the communications with Lahore.

Travellers who have come across from Lahore by the new dâk established by Kiddernats Dâk Company, do not report of it very favourably. The horses employed are young, undersized and restive and the pace at which the travelling is performed is not satisfactory. Some allowance however should be made for the bad state of those few parts of the road which have not yet been metalled.

The past week has been an eventful one in the annals of Ferozepore, as it has seen the arrival of the Oriental Inland Steam Company's steamer *Sutlej* on her first voyage to this place. The vessel was intended to be dispatched from Kurrachee in April last, the Government being anxious to have their Beer brought up by her to Ferozepore, she was kept for some time in Kurrachee awaiting the arrival of the Beer from England. She left Kotree where the beer was taken in on the 9th of May and reached Mumrote ten miles below Ferozepore on the 1st of June, being just three weeks from Kotree. As she required to discharge her cargo at the Gundoo Ghaut, a place to which native boats resort, she repaired thither, but consumed two days in threading her way among these intricate channels. The vessel has been visited by great numbers of persons though distant 8 miles from the town and with an execrable road intervening throughout the greater part of the distance. So soon as it has been determined to what ghaut the vessel will regularly come, the road will be improved and metalled, the authorities here being quite sensible of the importance of the epoch which the arrival of this vessel inaugurates, and anxious to remove every impediment which might interfere with her rapid and complete success. The native merchants seem to be quite alive to the importance of steam communication, and the amount of cargo offered would have sufficed to fill the steamer several times over. Some of this cargo came from Umritser and the rest was furnished by Ferozepore.

The dust has gone to day. The thermometer stands in the shade to day at 105°. The river is continuing to rise.

POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay was to leave Sattara last evening, to arrive this morning at Jeejoory, and at Dapoorie to-morrow morning.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay arrived at Poona last Friday.—*Observer, June* 17.

FALL OF LIGHTNING.—A flash of lightning fell [illegible]ly in the village of Ratooree in the Havalee Ta[illegible] in the house of a Coonbee. Fortunately no human [illegible] were lost, but two bullocks were killed on the spot.

BENGAL.

THE following are the particulars of the Opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1305	1495	1480	1489 2 6	[illegible]
Benares	1135	1485	1475	1477 6 9	[illegible]

—*Englishman, June* 10.

LIEUTENANT Currie, Secretary to the Prize Committee, having been offered a regimental pay-mastership by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has accepted the appointment. Lieutenant Currie has shewn ability, and great accuracy in the discharge of his present duty, one much more complicated and troublesome than is generally supposed. Not above twenty-five per cent, of the bills presented are correctly drawn out, and to check these errors, and explain them to indignant patriots who want too much money, forms part of the Prize Secretary's work.—*Hurkaru, June* 10.

"VACANT, the office of Treasurer—Zilliah Cacahr, with a salary of Rupees 65 per mensem. Security to the amount of Rupees 10,000, will be required, a preference being given to cash deposits. R. Stewart, Superintendent; 29th April 1862." Excellent! This reads like an advertisement for a governess, with the improvement that security to the amount of one thousand pounds is insisted upon. The delicate way in which the Superintendent hints at his weakness for hard cash, is worthy of the excellent firm of Messrs. Moses and Co., and cannot fail to meet with the attention it deserves. It is only by Mr. Stewart's call for a large deposit that we arrive at the importance and responsibility of the appointment, for surely there is little in the emolument itself offered to suggest that more than an ordinary office writer is wanted. What are the temptations which induce a Baboo to put down the wages of thirteen years service, against the payment of 65 rupees a month? The question is one that Government will do well to enquire into.—*I*[illegible]

MADRAS.

A great quantity of Ice appears to be consumed by the Nobles in Hyderabad, the consumption in the Nizam's palace alone exceeding a thousand pounds and costing on an average including rail and transit hire some two thousand rupees per month.—*Madras Times, June* 13.

LAHORE.

LAST night a gale of wind—almost a hurricane—broke over Lahore, during which rain fell very heavily, and brought down the Thermometer at 6 A. M. to 69, while at noon it had not risen beyond 82.—*Lahore Chronicle June* 11.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SIMLA, *June* 10.—The lamentable tidings has just been received in Simla that Mrs. Brind, wife of Colonel Brind, while out riding near Mahasoo, fell, with her horse, down a kud, and that the unfortunate lady was killed on the spot.

ROORKEE, *June* 11.—On Sunday last a severe thunder storm burst over this station. It has rained, at intervals, every day since cooling the air delightfully. The monsoons appear to have set in regularly; a great quantity of steady rain having fallen to-day.—*Mofussilite, June* 3.

SIND.

MORE ROBBERIES.—We regret to say that we continue in daily receipt of intelligence of thefts and attempts at robberies, some of them on the public highways, which lead us to suppose almost that Kurrachee has been suddenly invaded by swell-mobsmen and minor Dick Turpins. Since our last issue we have heard of the following:—A gharree containing two native females, while passing down one of our streets was stopped by a man of the Artillery, when fortunately a gentleman who was in a carriage behind, jumped out to the assistance of the women and drove the fellow away. A Parsee while passing by the Rambaugh was accosted by two Europeans who rushed past him under pretence of being drunk, and attempted to snatch at his watch-guard. A gentleman while coming up the Bunder Road near the Sindia office, was attacked by a soldier, and with difficulty got his assailant at a respectful distance by the aid of his stick. We regret that the few bad characters among the military, to whom there is no doubt many of these outrages must be ascribed, cannot be found out both for the fair fame of their corps in this garrison and public security. We must again call attention to the imperative necessity of enlisting the best of European agency in the suppression of these lawless acts, and the organization of a mounted patrol to scour the streets and visit out-of-the-way places.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee*), *June* 10.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY WILLIAM J. STEWART.

(*From Macmillan's Magazine, for May* 1862.)

So much has been said and written [illegible] scriptive of British Columbia [illegible] large number [illegible] ed to this great gold-field of [illegible] should be: and no one who [illegible] pressing poverty which prevails [illegible] cultural counties of England, [illegible] artisan life in our manufact[illegible] cities, will say one careless [illegible] our suffering poor from migrat[illegible] least, the day's bread is ensure[illegible] hands that choose to work for it. But it has occurred to several who have spent some years in British Columbia, that a perusal of the newspaper articles and letters, which have been written recently about the country, is but too likely to fire the imagination of the inexperienced reader, and is calculated to convey a false impression of the place to the more wary inquirer. It was not as if the advice to emigrate thither had been addressed to the stout heart and ready hand, that can make their way wherever a tree has to be felled, a road made, a spadeful of earth to be turned. Not one word of remonstrance or warning would have been heard in that case. But, when the inducements of certain occupation, and a hearty welcome, are held out to such men as the tide-waiter, pestering the representative of his native borough for promotion; the banker's clerk, toiling on with the hope of adding another ten pounds to his scanty salary; the University-man with the world before him, an oyster he knows not how to open: when even married men with families are encouraged to start for the shores of the Pacific, it is right that what they may expect to find there should be simply set before them.

They will find there, in the first place, the promise of one of the richest and most flourishing countries the world has ever seen. There is no exaggeration in this statement. We all know by this time the geographical position of British Columbia. To say nothing of the adjacent island of Vancouver, which shelters its coast from the drift of the Pacific, and renders its inlets and rivers safe and easy of navigation, it possesses within itself the elements of a complete and powerful empire. Harbours, the most commodious; rivers, even where they are unnavigable, adapted admirably to water and fertilize the soil through which they run; large valleys of rich fertile land stretching from the base of the Rocky mountains that form the back-bone of the great American continent to the sea; timber enough to stock the navy-yards of Europe for ages to come; coal in sufficient abundance, and easily worked; with other mineral wealth almost beyond the power of the imagination to conceive:—this may seem an extravagantly coloured picture, but it is, in reality, the simple truth couched in the simplest fitting words. A glance at the geographical and geological charts of British Columbia will satisfy the least experienced inquirer, that here nature has provided elements out of which the Anglo-Saxon race can scarcely fail to build a great and powerful nation. But the work of making its foundation is of the hardest, and the hands that are put to the plough have need of more than ordinary pith and muscle.

As yet the chief rendezvous for settlers is Victoria, in Vancouver Island, a few years back one of the out-of-the-way stations of the Hudson's Bay Company. Hither, when the Americans laid strong hands on the Oregon territory, the head-quarters of the Great Fur Company were removed from Vancouver's Fort on the banks of the Columbia. Here, as there, Mr. Douglas continued to trade with the Indians, winning their confidence by his fairness and justice, and commanding their respect by his firmness and decision. The life of these agents—factors as they are called—of the Great Fur Company, in their detached stations along the shores, and far up in the mainland of British North America, where they possess a power which they seem rarely to have abused, is full of interest and romance. Recruited at intervals from the home country, which they leave at an early age, they marry, frequently half-breeds, and rear families, striking their roots so deep into the soil that they rarely care to quit it. Once a year a great Fur Brigade winds its way from fort to fort, gathering the collections of the year from each as it rolls on, by dizzy mountain passes, across swollen rivers, through dense forests, to the coast. Whither once a year also comes, from the Company at home, the same familiar brig, with its supply of fresh young English life, its news of home, and cargo of muskets, blankets, beads and toys, for which the Indian hunters barter furs and skins.

It was from such a life as this that Mr. Douglas, in 1858, was called upon to act as Governor of one of the richest gold-producing countries the world has ever known; from such a trading station, with its rough stockade and wooden bastion, that Victoria has grown into a city. Mr. Douglas has proved himself well equal to the work he was called upon to undertake; and the shrewd head and firm hand that ruled the Indian tribes were found an equal to the management of the most heterogeneous population [illegible]

But we have to do with Victoria now mainly in relation to the attractions which it offers to the settler. Here, of course, as in all places where the process of transforming a town from canvas to wood, from wood to stone, is being carried on, [illegible] is that the population of Victoria is [illegible] flowing and ebbing with the rush of the miners to and from the diggings. Last winter it was comparatively depopulated, while this spring they are expecting no less than 50,000 miners on their way through to the Fraser.

The way to the mines lies up the River Fraser. To reach its mouth the Gulf of Georgia must be crossed. No ocean ship or steamer can pass its bar, so that the passage has to be made in smaller vessels that ply at regular intervals from Victoria. The way is pleasant, by and through an archipelago of Islands; of which San Juan, now a bone of contention between our government and that of the United States, is one of the most important—the smaller ones being mere rocky islets, covered with pines to the water's edge.

The entrance to the Fraser is, as I have said, impassable to ships of considerable freight, and to all uncertain. But for the friendly shelter of Vancouver Island, its bar of uncertain shifting sands would be as perilous as that of the Columbia River; as it is, if a vessel grounds, as often happens, she has only to wait until the rising tide shall set her free. The Fraser is the high, and, indeed, at present, the only road to the gold-fields. Hopes are entertained that some day a way may be found at the head of one of the numerous inlets that indent the shore north of its mouth, by which the upper country may be reached; and several explorations have been made by officers of the navy, and enterprising settlers, to discover such a route, but hitherto without any practical result. A way was forced inland, from Burrard's Inlet, by Lieutenant Mayne, of H.M.S. *Plumper*, in 1859; and, many years ago, Sir Alexander M'Kenzie reached the sea from Fort George, one of the northernmost stations of the Hudson's Bay Company. But their way lay over high mountains, and across swift streams, in winter covered with snow, in summer dangerously swollen by freshets from the hills.

The banks of the Fraser, for some miles from its mouth, are low, and liable in summer to be flooded. There is no rising ground until New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, is reached. In writing of new countries, there is no choice but to use the phraseology of old, however much it may mislead the reader. An American backwood's-man would be at no loss to form an accurate conception of the city of New Westminster, while nothing that I can say will help an English reader to imagine it. Half-a-dozen wooden huts, a whiskey shop, and a post-office, constitute a "city" anywhere in America; and New Westminster, in addition to these, possesses a church, a court-house, treasury, and camp. That is to say, with extraordinary efforts, some square yards have been cleared of the vast over and under growth of timber and roots, that line the banks of the Fraser, and a few wooden huts run up, to which these pretentious names have been attached. Nothing short of a photograph could give a proper idea of the position of these little boxes of houses, set in the midst of the fallen timber, with a dense background of impenetrable forest in their rear. It is this vast growth of timber, on the shores of Vancouver Island, and upon the coast of the mainland, that must for a time retard colonization. There are rare stretches of good land among the inland valleys—the Semilkameen country, for instance, east of Fort Hope, is one of the richest in the world—and the day will no doubt come when pleasant English farm-houses will rise among them, and the plains, clothed now with long sweet grass, and the numberless wild flowers, which in British Columbia grow so luxuriantly, be white with bleating flocks. But, until roads are made to them from the towns, the agriculturist who may be induced to settle there will find his crops useless and embarrassing, for want of a market at which he can sell them.

Some twenty-five miles from the Fraser's mouth, Langley, another town of wooden huts, is reached; and here the river becomes so swift and shallow, that the steamers which have crossed the gulf can go no further, and have to transfer their cargoes to shallow, flat-bottomed boats, drawing a few inches only of water, and propelled by huge wheels, projecting from behind the stern. These stern-wheel steamers struggle up against the stream with a great effort to Fort Hope. But at this point the mountains close in upon the river that it becomes unnavigable, at some seasons of the year even for canoes, and the first settlers had to land from them at Yale, some fifteen miles higher up, and follow a trail which ran, now by the water's edge, now high by a dizzy path round the face of steep precipitous rocks, many hundred even thousand feet above the swift and turbid stream. All this portion of the river's banks is highly auriferous; and the traveller following this trail might see below him the figures of the miners washing the gold "dirt," and hear the ceaseless clatter of their rockers. Upon the Fraser this [illegible] nerally, before more [illegible] ure trails were made, [illegible] many miners in 1858 and [illegible] lost route in particular their lives.

But the rich gold-fields of British Columbia lie many miles above this rocky barrier, high which the Fraser, reduced to a comparative thread of water, works its tortuous way, and for the most part [illegible] bound to them, a route, necessity [illegible] has been formed, by [illegible] which the [illegible] ing that part of the Fraser [illegible] be avoided. This is known [illegible] trail. A few miles above Langley [illegible] the Fraser; following which [illegible] is reached, which extend, [illegible] of forests and mountains, in a [illegible] il the Fraser is struck again [illegible] ere it had been parted with. [illegible] own to the Indians, and, less [illegible] f the Hudson's Bay Company; [illegible] diggings commenced, it was [illegible] Governor to open it. The task looks easy enough on paper. It consisted simply in opening communication from the head of one lake to the nearest port upon the succeeding one. But, to do this, roads had to be carried over steep mountain passes, across rivers—as many as sixty bridges were built—and through "bush" in some places so dense that the hardiest pedestrian, walking ten hours a day, might think himself lucky if he made as many miles. The following table of distances will show the nature of this route:—

From.	To.	Distance by Land trail.	Distance by water.
Fort Langley.	Port Douglas.	—	75
Douglas.	Port Lilloett.	33½	—
Lilloett.	Port Pemberton.	—	13
Pemberton.	Port Anderson.	24½	—
Anderson.	East Port.	—	15
East Port.	West Port.	1¼	—
West Port.	Port Seton.	—	16
Port Seton.	Fraser River.	4	—

Total from Langley to the Fraser—
By land (trail)............ 64 miles.
By water .... 119 ,,
Entire distance .... 183 ,,

From this point of the Fraser River roads are planned, but not made, and the miner must be prepared to tramp it to that part of the Quesnelle or Cariboo gold-fields to which he may be bound. A miner, having only himself to look to, and carrying his baggage on his back, may make his way from Victoria to Cariboo in ten days, and at a cost of from 7*l.* to 10*l.* Of course, if he tramps it from lake, to lake on the Harrison Lilloett route, he will do with less. But, live hardly as he may, he can scarcely spend less than two dollars (8*s.* 4*d.*) a day, on his journey up. All the way he will now find, at intervals, huts—restaurants is the name there given to them—open for his accommodation, where a meal of bread, beans, and bacon, may be had, and a soft plank secured for the night. It is impossible to say at what price provisions may be now, varying as they do with the supply and the state of the weather; but they have been at times very high, and, until the country is in more certain communication with the sea, will necessarily be so again. Last year, it is said, the miner might live for four or five shillings a day, and the restaurants offered board and lodging at the rate of 2*l.* a week; but letters lately received from British Columbia tell a somewhat different tale.

The following facts relative to the country may be interesting. It is peopled pretty thickly with Indians. No apprehension need be entertained of them, if treated justly and fairly. They hate the Americans cordially, and not, it is believed, without good reason; but King George's men, as the British are everywhere called by them, are secure against all but petty depredations. The fish-eating tribes by the sea-coast are morally and intellectually much inferior to the Indian of the interior, who approaches closely to the red man whose noble qualities won Penn's respect and regard. The country is not rich in animal life, and, mosquitoes excepted, is singularly free from insects and reptiles. The climate resembles that of England closely. As with us, the winters are uncertain. For years together little snow will fall, or frost be felt; and then as was the case there last year, a season of more than ordinary severity will set in, blocking up the trails, and even closing the Fraser against the entry of ships or steamers. The land, where clear, is rich and fertile, and will produce abundantly the roots and cereals familiar to the English farmer.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE BAR OF THE HIGH COURTS.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

THE amalgamation of the Sudder and Supreme Courts will unite two jurisdictions at present dissimilar. It is an important step towards establishing an equal and homogeneous administration of justice throughout the empire. The Penal Code has served to pave the way for a consummation desired by the legislature at home [illegible] How it [illegible] rule, every one of them must admit that England is the great civilizing influence at work in the country. Her railroads, telegraphs, agricultural cultivation, education are the striking elements of unity among a population whose diversity of character stretches down to its lowest dregs. And if ever justice is to be equal and its administration uniform, English law and English administration of the law must effect the object. We think, therefore, that it is important to maintain in all essential points the English character and procedure of this tribunal. Whatever native element is admitted, and it would be unwise totally to exclude it, should be upon the same principle on which the Rajahs Dinkur Rao and Deo Narain Singh were admitted into the Governor General's Legislative Council as the reward of fidelity, character and ability. These qualities should be capable of raising natives to the bench of justice as well as to the Council of Government; they should also open the road to forensic practice. The Calcutta bar is at present exclusively English consisting of men who have been called by the benchers of their respective inns of Court. Its members alone have the right of practising in the Supreme Court as at present constituted. But native vakeels, by no means deficient in legal knowledge and acumen, have always found the courts of the civil service not even excluding the Sudder, open to them to practice their profession. They have passed their examinations to qualify them to discharge the duties which they undertake. They have achieved their position by dint of application and ability, and by all true policy of government and by the maxims of natural justice they have a vested interest in the profits and emoluments which accrue to them. And a definite position in the High Courts, by the prospects and the example which it would hold out, might exercise beneficial influence over those who practise in the lower courts. Still they have always held a far inferior rank to English barristers, and in moral character and weight will probably for some length of time remain inferior. How then are their relative positions to be adjusted in presence of an amalgamated Court? Are the vakeels to be excluded from practising before the new High Courts? Are they to be placed on an equal footing with the members of the English bar, or are they to be compensated for loss of dignity and employment? These are questions which must be considered and which seem to be of some difficulty. The claims of a large body of educated men cannot be overlooked and yet the exclusive privileges and rights of the English bar must be maintained.

The distinction of inner and outer bar might be restored to with advantage, members of English inns of Court being of right within the bar, and vakeels being admissible to the outer bar subject to the opinion of competent authorities as to their abilities and character and with certain limits as to their standing in their profession. We presume however that unless some special reasons exist no distinction will be made between the Indian and other colonial bars in respect of the mode of admission to it. Natives can obtain the privilege of being called in London with no more expense and inconvenience than are frequently encountered by the inhabitants of other dependencies of Great Britain and which Bengalees are beginning to face with a view of acquiring by competitive examination seats in the civil service. Very great advantage may be derived from encouraging as far as possible, the wealthier and more influential of this country to visit Great Britain. When such visits increase in number, they will shew that courage and enterprise are springing up, that caste is losing its hold upon their minds, and that the influence of English ideas and civilization is spreading more surely and [illegible] than otherwise could possibly be the case. [illegible] there is an obstinate repugnance to most of [illegible] in spite of [illegible] ideas, and a morbid clinging to their [illegible] ledge must the opposition to them which advancing [illegible] of race but be suspected to inspire. The antagonism of moral and of faith survives the sense [illegible] carry to them material improvement. [illegible] zation can confer, and all the advantages which our education can give, but all the improvement which [illegible] there we must stop. [illegible] more chance of succeeding in

We shall have made the Indian people to a capa- our endeavours to [illegible] by inducing their most rising city for self-gov[illegible] deeply from the springs of our own men to drink by removing the Civil Service, the bench civilization Court and the bar from the reach of all of the [illegible] not visited and studied in England we com- who [illegible] more ambitious and influential of the natives [illegible] many of the ideas and sentiments which [illegible] their rise, and through them we obtain an access to the heart of the nation which we can reach by no other means. It is a mistake to be solicitous merely to play the part of schoolmasters in the country. The chains which bind the Hindoo to the earth are unfortunately too strong to be burst, unless, in addition to the mere introduction of knowledge, we kindle the aspirations and life without which all hope of real progress is delusive.

MADRAS.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

WITH its people sunk in the sleep of political apathy, and its government in the coldness of political death, Madras might as well be blotted out of the map of India. What little energy is left under the regime of a trifler, centres in the Club, the only institution which even pretends to live. The city looks to the stranger like one of those enchanted, castles in wich a drowsy slumber has settled down on the inhabitants, doomed never to awake till the trumpet of some knight-errant like Sir Charles Trevelyan breaks the spell. Shut out from all questions of local interest more important than the examination of a school or a Hindoo plan for a municipality, so leaden is the dulness that the unfortunate residents do not turn to imperial subjects. Even the Budget excites little more remark than is made by a dreamer who for a moment awakes to consciousness and then turns on his side more forgetful than ever. Madras is too poor to care for the removal of a tax of which it pays so little. The completion of the Railway to Beypore, opening out as it does new mountain ranges and waste lands of virgin fertility, and bringing the city so many hours nearer England, passes without much remark. There is a Council in which representatives of the outside public have seats, but the speakers are inaudible, the reports unintelligible and the community accordingly indifferent. It requires an effort to laugh, and so the residents of this Sleepy Hollow are not even amused at a legislature which certainly is a fit object of mirth, if not a subject of grave discussion. We turn from the general public to the profession, but in vain. Lawyers, we are told, find their occupation gone, since the decay of the great native families. The ornament of the local bar, it is said, thinks of seeking a career in Calcutta. The merchants sit lazily at their desks and hope for better times. As to the officials they were always easy-going. The Civil Service is so limited in numbers, and the men of mark are so few, that gossip is never at a loss in filling up the great appointments as they fall vacant. Mr. Morehead's time in Council is up in October, if his health will allow him to remain so long, and Mr. Pycroft will succeed him, Mr. Arbuthnot becoming Chief Secretary. Mr. Powell has left the Presidency College and will no doubt make an admirable Director of Public Instruction. The question who is to become Principal of a College?—is the most exciting in Madras.

Such is the result of an administration, the first year of which has proved it to be the most contemptible in the history of even Madras. Sir W. Denison will do neither evil nor good, and he is surrounded by a staff who carry out this policy with unflagging zeal. Perhaps the twenty-two millions get on quite as well without any government, and the English population of Madras find sleep not disagreeable, for they never protest against it. But thirty thousand a year is too much to pay for a Governor, Staff and Council who do nothing, and the first of whom seems incapable of doing anything. It is better to be a good pamphleteer than a bad Governor. But to be a bad pamphleteer too—!

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE HAND-BOOK.

(*From the Daily News, May* 17.)

The discussion which has taken place touching the "Hand-book to the Art Collections in the International Gallery," published by official sanction, undoubtedly involves a question of considerable public interest. The conditions which such a work ought to fulfil are comparatively simple and may be easily described. It ought surely, in the first place, to supply the fullest, the most condensed and accurate information about the different schools and periods of Art represented in the gallery, to sketch the leading characteristics of the particular artists whose works illustrate these schools, and briefly exemplify these characteristics by special references to the most important works exhibited. In the second place, the critical element ought not only to hold a subordinate place, but when introduced at all, it should clearly be of the most broad, widely appreciative, and tolerant kind. The official critic is bound by his very position to hold the balance as evenly as possible between the conflicting claims of rival schools, and do ample justice to the, though perhaps altogether unlike, merits of distinguished masters. The judgments pronounced ought, moreover, to be as far as possible historical, those tested by time and experience, and generally accepted: and where this can hardly be, as in the case of young and living artists who are active competitors in the struggle for public favour and lasting renown, a sense of decency and justice would naturally dictate the greatest caution and reserve. Her Majesty's Commissioners, indeed, are not [illegible] Gallery. The criticism of any Guide or such a Catholic Exhibition ought to be of most temperate, and unsectarian kind.

By some strange oversight, however, [illegible] and obvious conditions seem to have been [illegible] lected, but flagrantly violated in the Hand[illegible] ed under the sanction of the Commission[illegible] within the building. Mr. Palgrave, the a[illegible] manual, has written well on many [illegible] Art amongst the number, and he is evidently a man of cultivated taste and fine feeling. Unfortunately, however, for the work he was selected or permitted by the Commissioners to do, his sympathies in the region of Art are narrow, sectarian, and exclusive. He is not only an enthusiast, but in many respects an enthusiast of the straitest sect. The tone of much of his criticism, and the very language in which it is expressed, the strength of feeling, the liveliness of excited fancy, and the energy of condemnation, betray the zeal of an awakened convert, the devotion of a young disciple. He is obviously not so much the critic as the missionary of Art who, having by happy chance secured the opportunity of preaching to so large a congregation, feels solemnly called upon to break the favourite idols and denounce the idolatrous worship of the benighted multitude. In his passionate ardour for the true æsthetic faith, he denounces Baron Marochetti as little better than an infidel, condemns Munro as a weak and erring brother, and dismisses Noble, Brodie, Durham, Gibson, Bell, and their compeers, as the representatives of so many different but almost equally soul-destroying heresies. All this is no doubt in some respects very admirable. Enthusiasm is a noble element of character, and virtuous indignation, even when lavished on irrelevant objects, excites a certain amount of respect. Any gentleman is of course at perfect liberty to hold these high and extreme opinions. He may attach himself to any school of Art, however exclusive, accept its doctrines with the implicit faith of a disciple, and proclaim them with the self-denying zeal and energy of an apostle. But, surely, he ought not to be allowed to set up his pulpit in the very middle of an International Art collection. The very virtues of his character unfit him for ministering to the comparatively simple wants of such a vast, various, and fluctuating assembly. It cannot be expected that he will rest satisfied with discharging the humble and useful functions of a guide. He has higher work to do. He must denounce the barrenness and triviality of the works of art he is employed to explain; and this being so, we submit to the Commissioners that his proper place is outside the building. There, of course, like the orators in the Parks on Sunday afternoon, he may preach his favourite doctrines to any extent, gather as large a congregation and secure as many admirers and followers as he can. But it is altogether out of place that the vast machinery of the Exhibition should be converted into the propaganda of a peculiar school, and the narrow doctrines of a sect be proclaimed to the world under the imposing sanction and authority of a Royal Commission.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Globe, May* 19.)

The Italian Government has just shown that it possesses force sufficient to put a stop to a very dangerous proceeding. Certain Garibaldini have long been preparing to make an irruption into the Tyrol. Many months ago agents of the party were observed by keen eyes to be surreptitiously wandering in the valley of the Adige, and recently there have been suspicious gatherings of extreme men in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Iseo. The Emancipation Society of Genoa has shown considerable activity, and a son of Garibaldi accepted the [illegible] of commander of the Genoese Riflemen, but resigned the command almost as soon as he had got it. Signor Nullo, a well-known and daring actor in the invasion of Sicily and Naples, together with others of the same stamp, have attracted the notice of the Government, and last week the police laid hands upon them, Nullo at Pallazola, on the line between Bergamo and Brescia, and the others at Sarnico on the Lake of Iseo, and at Alanza and Maggiore, near Bergamo. The people of Brescia, always ready for a fray, attempted to rescue some of the prisoners conveyed thither, but failed with loss of life. Garibaldi himself is said to have hastened to Trescorre, and to have used his influence on behalf of Nullo, but also without effect. The bulk of the prisoners have been sent to Alexandria, out of the way of the excitable people of these Lombard towns.

These are serious incidents. One can hardly believe that Garibaldi has had any direct share in the concoction of a project which would have turned to the profit of the enemies of Italian unity. Yet a proclamation to the Roman people, which incites them to deal with the French in Rome as the Austrians were dealt with in Lombardy, and which Garibaldi has signed—let us hope in a thoughtless moment—shows that he can be persuaded to do very foolish things. The incident proves, however, one thing—that the Italian Government is strong enough even to thwart designs which the name of Garibaldi, at least, has been abundantly employed to urge forward. The Minister has declared that the soldiers shall be used to stop these volunteer expeditions into neighbouring States, and the troops on the frontier have been reinforced in order that the roads may be watched effectually, and these worse than useless forays nipped in the bud.

The greater part of Italy is now united under a free and constitutional Government. The work of consolidation is going on slowly, but continuously. The

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South has been reconciled by the mere presence of the King. Enterprise, commercial, industrial, agricultural, is conspicuous on all sides. Even the Roman question is supposed to be in a fair way towards a reasonable settlement. There is nothing to warrant irresponsible action on the part of the so-called patriots. Italy is now a kingdom, and its affairs must be directed by the supreme power. Nothing could be more injurious to Italy, nothing would give greater delight to her enemies, than the subjection of the policy of that power to the influence of irresponsible parties. The proper mode of forcing the policy of a constitutional Government in a given direction is to operate upon it through the Parliament. Whatever it may be deemed fitting to do with regard either to the Roman or the Venetian question should be done in the authorised constitutional way. The Italians may not like the Ratazzi Cabinet, they may have no confidence in its firmness, foresight, judgment. But so long as that Cabinet exists the direction of foreign affairs must be in its hands. No association, open or secret, has any right to usurp its functions. The hot-headed and impatient men who have fallen into the hands of the police are really placing themselves on a level with the Antonellis and Merodes, and serving them instead of serving Italy. Instead of conspiring on the Austrian frontier, they should try to gain a majority in Parliament. In taking on themselves to act alone they are self-condemned. It is an offence less against the Government than against Italy. We are glad to see that the Italian journals support the King's Ministers in the bare execution of their duty. It is high time that all revolutionary action ceased in the Peninsula, and that all future proceedings took place not by and in the name of factions, but in the name and by the authority of Italy, as represented by the King and Parliament.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.

(*From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, March 29.*)

At a public discussion on the 1st inst., in London, the question was—"Would Civilization be advanced by the South gaining their Independence?" The following are Mr. Train's remarks upon the subject;

"Nine speakers have already spoken for the North, and none for the South. Whence this change? A few weeks ago, you were all Secession; now, everybody is for the Union.—(Hear.) As no one has touched upon the question in the paper why should I? All you can expect is, that I should talk America, and wander from point to point as others have done—(laughter)—but I hail this change of tone as a happy omen. If a few salaried writers form public opinion in the *Times*—making England despise America—why should not the clever debaters that frequent this hall be allowed to represent the masses of your nation? (Hear, hear.) England has turned completely round, the Trent has drawn all her fire, Mason drops down here like a spent shell, and our lands are bound to be more friendly than ever. I speak the voice of our people when I tell you that none of us, disgusted as we may have been at your neutrality, (laughter,) endorse the strange speech of Lovejoy. (Cheers) A pupil of the Shaftesbury school—and remembering that his brother was shot over his Abolition printing press in Illinois—you will not blame even him for feeling annoyed to see England's apparent forgetfulness of slavery, in sympathising with the slave oligarchy that sought the ruin of our empire. I am glad to see that Secession is dead in England; Russell settled it in his blockade letter, and its rise and progress during twelve months is noticeable by Gregory's motion last year to acknowledge the Confederacy, and this year vainly trying to put a question as to the blockade being effective! Yancey's advocacy was weak as water; but Mason's lettter was water diluted. It turns out that the six hundred ships that run the blockade were a few fifty-ton schooners on the inland estuaries, and steamboats between Memphis and New Orleans! ("Oh," and question.") Civilization was the point, and as every speaker has dodged it, you, of course, expect me to take it up. Well, then, the South does not possess the elements of civilization. (Oh.) If they cannot get on with the North, what can they do alone? They want a standing army and free trade!—that is a paradox. They want an oligarchy and immigration. That is a contradiction, for emigrants will not go where they have no representation. (Hear.) They want open ports and manufactures—that is also another impossibility. Even let them carry out their plans, and the Government is at a dead lock for revenue—an export duty on cotton is an import duty in another form. Besides, as I said, the South has not the elements of civilization. (Oh, and hear.) Where are they them. Let the gentlemen who interrupts me take all the advantage of his interruption and answer me if he can. (Hear, hear.) Is it in jurisprudence? Where are their Storys, their Kents, their Wheatons, their Parsons and their Bigelows? Is it in Finance? Where are their Bateses, their Peabodys, their Browns and their Sturgesses? Is it in Commerce? Where are their Goodhues, their Taylors, their Forbeses, their Appletons and their Grinnels? (Cheers.) Is it in shipbuilding? Where do you find their Webbs, their Mackays, and their Westervelts? Is it in sculpture? Where are their Greenoughs, their Hosmers and their Powers? (Applause.) Is it in painting? Where are their Alstons, their Stuarts and their Benjamin Wests? (Cheers.) Is it in manufactures?—There are no Manchesters, and Walthams, and Lowells, and Lawrences in the South. Is it in history? Where are their Bancrofts, their Prescotts, their Sparks, and their Motleys?—I can see nowhere in Secessia the element civilization requires. Is it in romance? Where are their Washington Irvings (cheers), their Fenimore Coopers, and their Hawthornes?—Is it in poetry? Show me where to find their Holmes, their Willises, their Lowells and their Longfellows? (Cheers.) Is it in Inventions? Who filled the Exhibition of Fifty-one with improvements that still live in England? (Applause.) Where did McCormick hail from? where Colt? whence came the Enfield Rifle? Was Hobbs a Southerner? and who furnished the Secession *Times* and *Telegraph* and three-fourths the journals in London with presses to abuse America during the reign of Secessia, but our Northern Colonel Hoe? (Cheers.)—Where was the Niagara built? and was the yacht America a Southern Institution?—No—gentlemen—these are some of the elements of our Yankee civilization—peculiar to our Yankee climate, and Yankee habits not yet appreciated in Secessia. (Cheers.) Is the common school system of New England an element of Southern civilization. The South alone benefit civilization!—Why, Mr. Chairman, I have proved its absurdity. Bearing in mind the debate on previous evenings, I will answer one or two Secessia fallacies. The gentleman from Australia says that no black man in the North would be allowed to enter a room like this for public discussion, and this in face of the fact that there are two negroes admitted at the bar in Boston, and have practised there for several years. He also spoke of America's intentions regarding Canada.—America wants nothing from Canada. The two lands are as different as the two people—one is day—the other night. (Laughter and hear.) One is going to a funeral—the other a wedding. One is the old world without any progress by assenting with the new. In Canada they can't even make a barrel. (Laughter.) The only great thing accomplished there is about the grandest swindle of this, the nineteenth century, the Grand Trunk Railway.—(Oh and hear.) Another spoke of unjust representation, citing Rhode Island—Connecticut—Vermont, and New Hampshire, with a small population having so many electorial votes; and yet he omitted to mention that Arkansas—Texas—Florida purchased of Spain—Lousiana bought of France—and Texas of the Mexicans—have equal representation in the Senate of the United States. Original Secessia entire with its six hundred thousand square miles of coutry, has but two millions seven hundred thousand white people—while New York, with but forty seven thousand square miles, has a population of three millions eight hundred thousand, and Pennsylvania, forty-six thousand square miles, has a population of two million nine hundred thousand. These two States alone have more population than the two Secessias, and ten times the wealth. Little Massachusetts has a bank capital of fifteen millions sterling, while all Secessia boasts of but thirteen millions! (Applause.) I tell you the Rebellion is a gigantic humbug—(laughter)—a gigantic sham!—where are their successes? (Bulls Run, Ball's Bluff—question, and laughter.) But are we alone in reverses? Look at England at Peiho! at Cawnpore! at Cabul and at the Redan! Look at Russia in Circassia—France in Algeria—Austria in Italy, and now the Spaniards in Mexico. Surely we are not alone. The Pretenders with two thousand Scots frightened all England a century ago.—Our seven hundred thousand soldiers only allow—so gigantic is our territory—but one man to every mile and a half of border. Lamartine eloquently observes—every Revolution has its birth—every birth its pang—every pang its groan! All nations have their diseases. We are just going through the vareloid—(laughter)—having passed the scarlet fever, measles, and chicken pox on the heights of Abraham—(laughter)—and the plains of Saratoga. Our tree of liberty is sound at the core. We are only shaking off the caterpillars that have so long disfigured its branches. (Applause.) I am tired of listening to England's sneers about our volunteers. You seem proud of your hundred and fifty thousand men—(cheers)—let us take the same ratio of glory for our volunteer millions. (Laughter and applause.) Sneer not at the volunteers—Washington was a volunteer—so was Robert Clive at the battle of Plassey—and Oliver Cromwell was not educated at the Horse Guards. (Laughter.) The two spot is too much for the ace of clubs if it happens to be a trump. One speaker thinks that civilization would follow separation, on the ground that States become too large to be prosperous. Hence he agrees with Bulwer in breaking America into parts. England, to say the least, has never followed that plan. She went to India in Elizabeth's time and put Prince against Prince, until she was enabled to absorb the entire empire of two hundred millions. (Cheers.) Had she gone on your theory—India would be off the reel long ago—and Australia—and Canada—and Ireland!

Again, what a spectacle of weakness the petty Principalities of Germany—Central and South America present—compared to the consolidated strength of seventy millions in Russia—and forty millions in France—or even England herself, with an empire on all the oceans! (Cheers.) No, Mr. Chairman, the Revolution is dead. It received its first attack of paralysis—when Congress voted five hundred thousand men, and five hundred millions of dollars? (Cheers.) It experienced its second attack, when after the Trent affair England and France refused to acknowledge their independence. (Applause.) And now comes apoplexy and death, when the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy sounded the bugle and gave his order to his Lieutenant—Charge, McClellan—charge on to Manassas, on—were not the last words of our Presidential Marmion! (Cheers.) The world will shortly see how gigantic has been the success of the North, and how gigantic has been the failure of the South! Secessia was a sham at the start, and has been a sham all through the Revolution. (Oh, and interruption.) Now, as America goes to war in a gigantic way, I am prepared to show for once in our great strength—gigantic clemency!—and suggest that as we have killed Secessia that we still keep our originality in doing things differently from Europe—by giving our erring fellowcitizens—a gigantic pardon! (Loud cheers.) England sends her rebels to Tasmania—France to Cayenne—and Russia to Siberia—but let America follow out the good work she has begun in liberating all the State prisoners in Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry and Fort Warren, and pardon all the traitors without any security for the future but the sentiment of Union. Hanging is really too good for them. (Laughter,) They ought to be compelled to live among those they have deceived, and obliged to associate with their own kindred. (Laughter.) No more terrible punishment could assail them. If a man has a fault, trust his own family to find it out. (Laughter.) Let one sister go astray, and there is no more happines for her in her father's household. Let one boy at school have a patch on his breeches, and every boy will chalk the place (Laughter.) Pass through a village and they will tell you where the Gambler lives—where the Cyprean receives her guests—where the murder was committed—all these haunted spots are pointed out with scorn to be shunned by honest men. So let the President pardon all the traitors and compel them to reside in their own localities among the Union men they have been kept under by the strong arm of powder and ball, and justice will soon find its proper measure in tar and feathers! (Laughter and question.) Most of the speakers to-night have left the question of civilization to discuss slavery. Now, as that question is lugged in on all occasions, I beg to propose for Thursday evening the following:—"Is American Slavery to the Negro a Stepping-stone from African Barbarism to Christian Civilization?" And as all the speakers here to-night are loaded to the muzzle in the negative, I will endeavor to give animation to the debate by opening it in the affirmative. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

The speech promised by Mr. Train will, undoubtedly, be one of his best efforts, as the subject affords ample scope to his peculiar talents. We shall re-publish it in our columns immediately on its receipt by the next steamer.—ED. BULLETIN.

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A. H. WHITE, *[illegible] Battenville, N. Y.*

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	[illegible]	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	[illegible]	47	0	0	8	5	2

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Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL REFEREES.

THE Directors beg to intimate that on and after the 1st instant, Medical Referees will receive a Gold Mohur for every Report given on the Company's Forms, *whether the proposal be accepted or declined*, and without reference to the sum to be assured or the term of years for which the Policy is requested.

This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only.—Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company at those places as has hitherto been the custom.

EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay June, 1862.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums	for year	1856	£151,73-
Do.	do.	1857	175,00-
Do.	do.	1858	196,14-
Do.	do.	1859	228,31-

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—David Jones, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician.
Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. Bank of Bengal.
Solicitors. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries. Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
Bombay Agents. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
Andre Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee.
C. C. Mead, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	,,	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	,,	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, as the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	5 31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*
Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Bogble, Young, & Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)
Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Bleached Piece Goods, such as Dhotees, Madapollams, Jaconets, Mulls, Shirtings, &c.

ALSO,—*On Account and risk of first purchaser, Nowrojee Hemraz.*

48 Pieces of Turban prints, Ex ship *Queen of the Seas.*

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th June 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

12 Fresh Enamel Hides for Carriage hoods.

A few pieces of Superfine English Brussels Carpets.

A few Dozens of Fancy Work Boxes, Walking Sticks, Leather Trunks, a few lots of Champagne, Sherry, Beer, Whiskey, Curacao, Lemon and other Syrup, Claret, &c. in Quarts and Pints.

A small consignment of Superior Saddlery from "Brand and Beckley," of London.

A few dozens of handsome light, English Bed Room Chairs.

AT 1 P. M.
On account of the concerned.

An English-built new Buggy made by Messrs. William Kinross & Co.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SH [redacted]
AMBERGRIES, ON ACCOUNT
MENT.
On SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st
precisely, Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
ed with instructions to submit to
their Rooms, on account of Governm
One Red Cashmere Shawl Gold Em
One Yellow do. do. Silver
Two Pieces of Ambergries weighing

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LO
ABLE LANDED PROPERTIE
VEE STREET.
In re Maccoond Sudashewjee, an Insolv
Official Assignee.
On WEDNESDAY next. the 2
o'clock P. M., Messrs. BENNETT &
Public Auction, on the premises,

LOT. 1.

All that Piece or Parcel of Land
with the Message, Tenement, or
one story, assessed under No. 20, situate Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nagdavee road, on the North by the property of Sonee Hujee Samut, and on the South by the property of Crustnabaee, widow of the late Succoram Crustnajee, and containing by admeasurement 104 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less.

Immediately after the above LOT No. 2 will also be sold.

All that Message, Tenement or Dwelling-house with the Ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Nagdavee Row, and containing the whole by admeasurement 159 5-9 square yards, or more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Nagdavee Row, on or towards the North by the property of Crustnabaee, widow of the late Succoram Crustnajee, and on or towards the South by the property of Bayabaee, widow of the late Gungadhur Ramsett, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A young Iron Grey Buggy Horse.

A Double Barrelled Rifle in Case, by *Westly Richard*, with apparatus complete.

A Mahogany Square Piano, by *Doring & Co.*, nearly new.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th June 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500	Pieces Grey	Shirtings.
700	,, ,,	Longcloth.
600	,, ,,	T. Cloth.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

An invoice of very superior Bohemian Glassware, comprising some of the most beautiful Ornamental Vases, Toilet Bottles, &c. ever imported into Bombay.

A few Iron Bedsteads.

A few serviceable Silver Watches.

A case of Steel Pens.

ALSO

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of Round Table, Chairs, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Camp Cot, Dressing Table, Dressing Glass, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Copper Cooking Pots, &c. &c.

THE CLIPPER YACHT "ECLIPSE."

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street the above beautiful Yacht, the winner of the several races in Australia, with her Mast, Yards, Sails and Anchor, &c., as she lies near Mazagon Bunder, she is about 15 tons burthen and Cutter Rigged.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

WINES.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8 ,,

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 19th June 1862.

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